

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY**  
**PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Public Safety Committee** was held on Thursday, December 3, 2009, in Room 200 of the Northern Building, 305 E. Walnut Street, Green Bay, WI.

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**Present:** Andy Nicholson—Chair, Carole Andrews, Bill Clancy, Tom DeWane, Andy Williams.

**Excused:**

**Also Present:** Neil Basten, Sarah Belair, Jean Eckers, Bob Heimann, Don Hein, Dennis Kocken, J.D. McKay, Jim Nickel, Cullen Peltier, Jayme Sellen, Susan Tilot, Lisa Wilson, John Zakowski, and Other Interested Parties.

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(Although shown in proper format here, items were taken out of order.)

**I. Call Meeting to Order:**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Nicholson at 5:00 p.m.

**II Approve/Modify Agenda:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor DeWane to approve Agenda. No action taken.**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to move Items Nos. 25-29 to after Item No. III and approve Agenda as modified.**

**MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**III. Approve/Modify Minutes of August 5, 2009:**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

(Items Nos. 25-29 taken next.)

**1. Review Minutes and Reports of:**

- a. **Criminal Justice Coordinating Board (10/27/09).**
- b. **Emergency Medical Services Council (10/21/09).**
- c. **Fire Investigation Task Force General Membership (9/03/2009).**
- d. **Fire Investigation Task Force Board of Directors (9/17/2009).**
- e. **FoxComm Fiscal Executive Committee (10/23/2009).**
- f. **Local Emergency Planning Committee (9/08/09).**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Clancy to take Item No. 1 a—f together. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor DeWane to receive and place and place on file Item No. 1 a—f. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Communications:**

- 2. Communication from Supervisor Andrews to develop a process, including a form to fill out, to articulate the factors that lead to the need for a budget transfer to**

cover shortfalls with a section to be filled out by our financial office indicating where funds can be taken from. This form should be presented along with the request for budget transfer, and included in our packets. (Referred from September Admin.):

Supervisor Andrews stated that this was sent to the County Board by Administration Committee, and that it will be dealt with there.

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor DeWane to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

3. **Communication from Supervisor Clancy re: I would like the Public Safety Committee to be briefed at the November or December meeting re: the radio operability study, cost implementation, timing and funding mechanics. (Held for 1 month.):**

Supervisor Clancy said this was taken care of.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor DeWane to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

4. **Communication from Supervisor Andrews re: To direct staff to research 911 funding mechanisms in place in other states for the purpose of creating recommendations for the State Legislature to consider implementing in the next biennial budget, with the goal of creating a stable funding source for Public Safety Communications Centers in Wisconsin. (Referred from October County Board.):**

Jim Nickel, Director of Public Safety Communications, distributed a handout (copy attached). A short discussion took place on possible actions for the future.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**District Attorney:**

5. **Monthly Drug Criminal Complaint Numbers (standing item):**

Susan Tilot, Administrative Supervisor, distributed handouts (copies attached).

Supervisor DeWane expressed his appreciation to Ms. Tilot. Chair Nicholson asked if the numbers are going up, to which John Zakowski, District Attorney, replied that the numbers will be up this year. Ms. Tilot added that felonies are higher than felonies last year; misdemeanors are a little lower than last year; and overall the number of cases charged is higher.

D.A. Zakowski said he spoke with Wendy Lemkuil, Assistant District Attorney, who opined that those charged with the more serious drug offenses were from out of town. When asked by Chair Nicholson how this influx could be stopped, D.A. Zakowski stated that there is a greater demand in Brown County, which enables dealers to charge higher prices. Supervisor Williams suggested that the high prices could be the product of law enforcement: The more drugs are taken off the streets, the more someone is willing to pay. He opined that the high cost of drugs is a good sign, because drugs are not as plentiful as in other areas. He added that this may lead to drug users going elsewhere to purchase drugs.

D.A. Zakowski stated that the increased enforcement made possible with Brown County's help during the past few years has led to more people being arrested and prosecuted, which could account for the numbers being higher. Therefore, he said it is possible that there is the same amount of activity, but just more enforcement and presence. He added that hopefully, in time and with the right penalties, the curve will start to move down. In addition, the increase in the number of informants could also account for more charges and cases going to court.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

6. **Budget Adjustment Request (#09-105): Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue. (See attached for details.):**  
D.A. Zakowski reported that the increase in cases has led to increased expenses in several areas. Ms. Tilot added that there is offsetting revenue for this.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

(Supervisor DeWane left at 7:25 p.m.)

**Public Safety Communications:**

7. **Budget Adjustment Request (#09-119): Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue. (See attached for details.):**  
Cullen Peltier, Emergency Management Director, said Item No. 7 and Item No. 11 are reversed; No. 11 asks for approval of the grant application review, and No. 7 is the Budget Adjustment for that grant award that is received.

**Motion made by Supervisor Williams and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

8. **Budget Adjustment Request (#09-120): Reallocation of personnel services and fringe benefits to another major budget classification except contracted services, or reallocation to personnel services and fringe benefits from another major budget classification except contracted services. (See attached for details.):**  
Mr. Nickel stated that earlier this year this Committee approved putting in the Emergency Management Coordinator, which was done; and the grant funds received for this position was less than anticipated. Mr. Nickel said with the approval of Lynn VandenLangenberg, Director of Administration, and Tom Hinz, County Executive, overcharge funds from FoxComm will be used to offset this expense.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

9. **Grant Application Review (#09-39): HS Mutual Aid Radio Round 5 (2007/2008) from WI Office of Justice Assistance:**  
Mr. Peltier said this is a matching grant of 20-25 percent. Radios are being purchased for the municipalities; Brown County will pay the upfront cost and be reimbursed by the municipalities. He said there would be no expense to Brown County.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

10. **Grant Application Review (#09-44): Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Grant from WI Emergency Management:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor Williams to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

11. **Grant Application Review (#09-40): Long Term Power Outage 2009 from WI Office of Justice Assistance:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor Williams to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

12. **Contract for Long-Term Power Outage Grant:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor Williams to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

(Supervisor DeWane returned at 5:33 p.m.)

13. **Financial Report for Month Ending 09/30/09:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Andrews and seconded by Supervisor Williams to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

14. **Discussion re: Ashwaubenon Public Safety:**

Mr. Nickel stated that he had no report.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

15. **Director's Report:**

Mr. Nickel distributed and reviewed a handout (copy attached).

Chair Nicholson asked that Mr. Nickel contact him when the date of the next FoxComm meeting is known.

Supervisor Andrews asked Mr. Nickel to let the Committee know when the "Inside Business" segment will air on CNN and/or MSNBC.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Sheriff:**

16. **Ordinance re: To Create Sec. 30.09 of the Brown County Code Entitled "Purchase and Sale of Scrap Metal":**

Sheriff Kocken said this is another tool to help track stolen merchandise by having the dealers report the scrap metal purchases. He added this goes hand-in-hand with Item No. 17 and said both were reviewed by Corporation Counsel.

Regarding the motion below, Supervisor Williams said he did not think Items No. 16 and No. 17 should be taken together.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to take Items No. 16 and No. 17 at the same time. Vote: Ayes—0; Nays—5. MOTION FAILED UNANIMOUSLY.**

When Supervisor Williams asked if there was a problem getting this information from the dealers, Sheriff Kocken said at this time there was nothing that required dealers to provide the information. He added that this ordinance would require dealers to purchase a computer and send the information into a data storage area that the Sheriff's Department could monitor. Supervisor Williams said this information can already be obtained through a warrant/subpoena, and this ordinance would obviate the need for any warrant. He expressed concern that private businesses would be forced to purchase computers and that this was not uniform across the state. He said he does believe that businesses must maintain the information, but he does not believe that any deputy should be allowed to walk into a business and require access to records with or without a valid reason. Supervisor Williams said he would vote against this and would like to have

Corporation Counsel appear to answer questions. He added that this should be a decision made at the state level.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve Item No. 16. Vote: Ayes—0; Nays—5. MOTION FAILED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Clancy to hold for 1 month. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

17. **Ordinance re: To Create Sec. 30.08 of the Brown County Code Entitled "Pawn Brokers and Secondhand Article and Jewelry Dealers":**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Clancy to hold for 1 month. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

18. **Key Factor Report for October and Jail Average Daily Population by Month and Type for the Calendar Year 2009:**

Don Hein, Accountant, reviewed the reports and answered questions.

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

19. **Budget Status Report and Budget Performance Report for October 31, 2009:**  
Mr. Hein reported that the Sheriff's Department received a \$55,000 bonus in jail phone commissions that is not shown on these reports.

**Motion made by Supervisor Williams and seconded by Supervisor DeWane to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

20. **Budget Adjustment Request (#09-108): Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue. (See attached for details.):**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Williams to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

21. **Grant Application Review (#09-42): BOTS Speed from WI DOT BOTS:**

22. **Grant Application Review (#09-43): BOTS OWI from WI DOT BOTS:**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Williams to take Items No. 21 and No. 22 together and approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

23. **Resolution Re: 2010 County-Tribal Law Enforcement Grant:**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

24. **Sheriff's Report:**

Sheriff Kocken reported that the laundry RFP is due back on December 8, 2009; and this needs to be completed and in place by January 1, 2010. Sheriff Kocken will contact Chair Nicholson to schedule a special meeting to approve the vendor.

**Motion made by Supervisor Williams and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Clerk of Courts:**

25. **Quarterly Report of Brown Co. Security/Incident Review Committee:**
26. **Financial Summary and Budget Status Report for September and October, 2009:**

**Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to receive and place on file Items No. 25 and No. 26. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Circuit Court:**

27. **Budget Adjustment Request (#09-111): Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue. (See attached for details.):**  
Judge McKay stated that although the Circuit Court is over budget in certain areas, the revenue increased which, in effect, will cover the shortfall.
- Motion made by Supervisor Williams and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**
28. **Court System Budget Transfer of October 28, 2009, and Budget by Account Classification Report for October, 2009:**
- Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Williams to approve. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**
29. **Budget Status Report for September and October, 2009:**
- Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

(Item No. 1 taken next.)

**Medical Examiner:** No agenda items.

**Teen Court:** No agenda items.

**Other:**

20. **Audit of Bills:**
- Motion made by Supervisor DeWane and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to pay the bills. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**
21. **Such other Matters as Authorized by Law: None**
- Motion made by Supervisor Clancy and seconded by Supervisor Andrews to adjourn at 6:05 p.m. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**

Respectfully submitted,

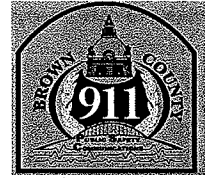
Lisa M. Alexander  
Recording Secretary

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS

*Brown County*

3028 CURRY LANE  
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54311-4875

PHONE (920) 391-7400  
FAX (920) 391-7406



Emergency Communication Services  
9-1-1 Center Operations  
Emergency Management

James V. Nickel, PE  
Director

December 1, 2009

To: Public Safety Committee  
Fr: Jim Nickel  
Subject: 911 Funding

Per your request at the last meeting, I have compiled some information on funding of 911 service in other states. Included is:

1. A draft Resolution for 911 funding
2. Michigan's allowable usage of funds
3. Minnesota's Statewide 911 program overview
4. The July, 2009 FCC Report to Congress on 911 funding by state.

In summary, I believe the best model is Michigan's. They allow the County to also levy a fee if they so chose. The best part of Michigan's Plan is that all expenses are targeted for providing 911 services only.

Please review this material and call me if you have any questions at 391-7401.

Regards,

Jim Nickel  
Director



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## Resolution for 911 System funding:

The public is willing to pay for services they use and see value in. The public also expects the same level of service from each 911 Center, yet funding variations may not allow that to exist.

Currently each County is responsible for funding their individual 911 Communications Center. Some of these 911 Centers are part of the County's Sheriff's Department. In larger population centers, the 911 Centers are part of stand-alone County Departments. Reducing these budgets can dramatically affect the service level provided by the 911 Center.

A 911 surcharge on each telecommunications device is the mechanism that other states use to obtain revenue for this purpose from the users. It would offset some of the county's cost and reduce the property tax burden.

A mechanism should be created at the State level that provides each County reimbursement for expenses directly related to providing 911 Service. A good example of these expenses is the attached list that the State of Michigan uses for reimbursement.

The exact amount of reimbursement would be determined by the surcharge amount and total fund value. For example, Michigan uses a distribution rate of .3340 per person plus a fixed amount per county. A County in Michigan with a population of 250,000 would receive \$83,500 plus the fixed amount of \$26,667 for a total of \$110,167 per month (or \$1,322,004 per year) to reimburse eligible expenses.

To create uniform levels of service statewide, a minimum Telecommunicator training requirement would be established and be eligible for reimbursement. This would include Emergency Medical Dispatch protocols to supply pre-arrival medical instructions and additional advanced training.

While the existing 911 system has been a success story for more than 30 years, innovations in technology have created the need for a more advanced system for the public to access emergency services. The Next Generation 911 System will require additional capital cost to implement. This funding mechanism will assure that all 911 Centers in the State have appropriate funding to proceed with a statewide implementation.



## ALLOWABLE/DISALLOWABLE USAGE OF 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS

**BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, THE FOLLOWING COSTS ARE ALLOWABLE OR  
DISALLOWABLE (as approved by the STATE 9-1-1 COMMITTEE on June 23, 2009):**

### ALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES

**Personnel Costs** directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service (i.e.; directors, supervisors, dispatchers, call-takers, technical staff, support staff):

Salaries	MSAG Coordination	Uniforms
Fringe Benefits	Addressing/Database	EAP

**Note:** If 9-1-1 staff serves dual functions (i.e.; a director who is also in charge of Emergency Management, a dispatcher who is also a police officer) then only those portions of personnel costs attributable to their 9-1-1 functions should be allowable.

**Facility Costs** of the dispatch center directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

- Capital improvements for construction, remodeling, or expansion of dispatch center
- Electrical/Heat/AC/Water
- Fire Suppression System
- Cleaning, Maintenance, Trash Removal
- Telephone
- Generator/UPS and Grounding
- Insurance
- Office Supplies
- Printing and copying
- Furniture

**Note:** If a shared facility, only those portions of facility costs attributable to the 9-1-1 functions should be allowable.

**Training and Memberships** directly related to 9-1-1 service:

- On the job training
- Vendor provided training
- Conferences
- Travel and lodging as necessary
- Membership in associations (APCO, NENA, etc.)

**THE BELOW DISALLOWABLE EXPENSES ARE MEANT TO SERVE AS EXAMPLES ONLY - PLEASE REFER TO THE STATE 9-1-1 COMMITTEE APPEALS PROCESS FOR QUESTIONS.**

**Personnel Costs** of law enforcement, fire, and EMS responders, emergency management staff, shared support or technical staff, except for portions of time directly functioning as 9-1-1 allowable staff.

**Facility Costs** of law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency management, or other municipal facilities, except for that portion housing the 9-1-1 center or back up center, or leased to the 9-1-1 center for allowable training or meeting facilities.

Capital costs and furnishing for facilities for which the primary purpose is other than 9-1-1 (i.e.; a conference room used primarily for the City Council but occasionally leased/loaned to the 9-1-1 center for meetings).

**Training** for staff not involved directly in the delivery of 9-1-1 service, or for any staff for courses not directly attributable to 9-1-1 or dispatching services.  
**Memberships** for staff not involved directly in the delivery of 9-1-1 service, or for associations with a primary purpose other than public safety communications (i.e., sheriff's associations, police or fire chief associations, etc.)

## ALLOWABLE/DISALLOWABLE USAGE OF 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS

### ALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES

**Hardware, software, connectivity and peripherals** directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

- Customer Premise Equipment
- Remote CPE Hardware/Modems
- Computer-Aided Dispatch
- Radio system (consoles, infrastructure, field equipment)
- LEIN costs for dispatch purposes
- Paging System, pagers and related costs
- Voice logging equipment
- Mobile Data Systems
- GIS/Mapping Systems/AVL Systems
- Alarms/Security Systems
- Connectivity for any of the above
- Maintenance and service agreements of above
- Software licensing of the above
- Associated database costs

**Vehicle costs (staff vehicle, pool car, mileage reimbursement, fuel, etc.)** directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

- Travel for meetings, training, conferences
- Travel for MSAG verification and testing
- Travel for 9-1-1 Public Education purposes

#### Professional Services

Attorneys	Consultants	Insurance
Architects	Auditor	

**Public Information/Education Expenses** directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

#### Miscellaneous

### DISALLOWED 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES

**Hardware, software, connectivity and peripherals** not attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

- Law Enforcement Record Management Systems
- Fire Records Management Systems
- EMS Records Management Systems
- Jail Records Management Systems
- LEIN costs for non-9-1-1 functions (e.g., Records unit)
- Word processing, databases, etc. not directly attributable to 9-1-1 service
- GIS not directly related to the delivery of 9-1-1 service
- Court Information Systems
- Connectivity for any of the above
- Maintenance and service agreements for any of the above
- Software licensing for any of the above
- Non-Emergency N-1-1 systems

**Vehicle costs (fleet vehicle, pool car, mileage reimbursement, etc.)** for law enforcement, fire, or EMS responders, such as patrol cars, fire apparatus, ambulances, etc.

**Professional Services** not directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

**Public Information** not directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

#### Miscellaneous:

Road Signs/Addressing Implements

Emergency Telephone Service Committee  
6/21/2005

State 9-1-1 Committee revised  
6/23/2009

TL56M08Z09

Michigan Department of Treasury  
Revenue Sharing - ORTA Division  
State 911 County Payment  
July, 2009 Distribution

Date: 07/22/2009  
Time: 15:12:17  
Page 2

Per Capita: Dist Based on: \$3,320,143.00  
Equal Pay: Dist Based on: \$2,213,379.00


Total Gross Population: 9,938,480  
Certified Counties: 83

Distribution Rate: 0.3340

<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Capita Payment</u>	<u>Equal Payment</u>	<u>Net Payment</u>
GOGEBIC	17,370	\$5,802	\$26,667	\$32,469
GD TRAVERSE	77,654	\$25,936	\$26,667	\$52,603
GRATIOT	42,285	\$14,123	\$26,667	\$40,790
HILLSDALE	46,527	\$15,540	\$26,667	\$42,207
HOUGHTON	36,016	\$12,029	\$26,667	\$38,696
HURON	36,079	\$12,050	\$26,667	\$38,717
INGHAM	279,414	\$93,324	\$26,667	\$119,991
IONIA	61,518	\$20,547	\$26,667	\$47,214
IOSCO	27,339	\$9,131	\$26,667	\$35,798
IRON	13,138	\$4,388	\$26,667	\$31,055
ISABELLA	63,351	\$21,159	\$26,667	\$47,826
JACKSON	158,422	\$52,913	\$26,667	\$79,580
KALAMAZOO	238,603	\$79,693	\$26,667	\$106,360
KALKASKA	16,571	\$5,535	\$26,667	\$32,202
KENT	574,335	\$191,828	\$26,667	\$218,495
KEWEENAW	2,301	\$769	\$26,667	\$27,436
LAKE	11,333	\$3,785	\$26,667	\$30,452
LAPEER	87,904	\$29,360	\$26,667	\$56,027
LEELANAU	21,119	\$7,054	\$26,667	\$33,721
LENAWEE	98,947	\$33,048	\$26,667	\$59,715
LIVINGSTON	156,951	\$52,422	\$26,667	\$79,089
LUCE	7,024	\$2,346	\$26,667	\$29,013
MACKINAC	11,943	\$3,989	\$26,667	\$30,656
MACOMB	788,149	\$263,242	\$26,667	\$289,909
MANISTEE	24,527	\$8,192	\$26,667	\$34,859
MARQUETTE	64,634	\$21,588	\$26,667	\$48,255

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911 Home | Public Safety Home

911 PSAP List	Staff Contact Info	Minnesota 911 Map	Service Provider Info	Links
 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Minnesota Statewide 9-1-1 Program</h2>				



### MINNESOTA STATEWIDE 911 PROGRAM

**Minnesota to go high tech with 911 system**  
**Click here to see the KSTP TV story**

**NEW - 911 fee increase effective July 1, 2009**

**Click here for staff contact information**

Department of Public Safety  
 445 Minnesota Street  
 Town Square, Suite 137  
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
 Fax: 651-296-2665

### **Announcements - Wireless 911**

GIS Information

2004 PSAP Study

NextGen 911

911 Newsletters

911 PSAP List

911 Annual Reports

E911 Fund Audits

PBX Law

Service Provider Info

Minnesota's 911 History

Current State Systems

Wireless E911 Status

Minnesota 911 Map

911 Funding

911 Cost Reimbursement

Statewide Radio Board

Legislative Auditor Best Practices

911 Language Interpretation Services

The Minnesota Statewide 911 Program provides technical assistance to the cities and counties implementing, maintaining, and improving 911 systems, enforces rules that set system standards, and pays the state share of 911 costs from funds collected through a monthly statewide telephone surcharge, currently 65 cents until June 30, 2009 and beginning July 1, 2009, the 911 fee increases to 75 cents. Click on the announcement at the top of this page for more information about the 911 fee increase.

The 911 emergency number is designed to provide immediate access to emergency services. 911 saves time for the caller, reduces overall response time for all emergency service providers. More time is potentially saved with enhanced 911 systems, which provide location information to the 911 center. Although enhanced 911 has been installed in the larger counties, much of rural Minnesota had been unable to afford the high start-up costs. Legislation passed in 1994 addressed that issue, providing funding to bring enhanced 911 to rural areas.

All Minnesotans have access to 911; the universal emergency number is available throughout the state, even in the few border exchanges where callers draw dial tone from an adjoining state. Initially, wireless 911 calls were generally routed to the closest Minnesota State Patrol dispatch point and 80% or more of all cellular 911 calls were reports of highway incidents. That has been changing with the growth of portable wireless phones. See Wireless Status and Legislation for the latest developments in wireless 911.

During the implementation of 911 in Minnesota, the 911 Program was part of the Department of Administration and the 911 fund paid local telephone companies to modify each telephone central office to develop 911 and the program also paid the monthly recurring costs. Because local governments had to pay for the circuit and feature installation charges, and provide the Public Safety Answering Point equipment, the smaller counties, which could not afford the added costs of installing enhanced 911, settled for basic systems.

Statewide 911 coverage is provided by 87 county systems. Residents, in all 87 counties are served by enhanced 911, in one of two variations. This means that when 911 is dialed, the subscriber name and location are displayed at the 911 center. If callers do not or cannot provide their location, help could still be sent. All counties are served by selective router-based enhanced 911 systems with Automatic Number Identification (ANI), and automatically updated off-premises database Automatic Location Identification (ALI). The selective router-based enhanced 911 systems are operated by Independent Emergency Services LLC (IES), and Qwest. There are 7 IES selective routers, serving 60 counties, and 5 Qwest selective routers serving 27 counties. Having two competing 911 service providers brings the benefits of competition, but also presents the challenges of interoperability among counties served by different 911 networks and databases.

Minnesota is among the handful of states that have attained statewide 911, but enhanced 911 service is expected by the public, even in remote areas. Our legislation provides funding for the local costs of improving 911 systems, which promoted statewide enhanced 911. An enhanced 911 fund, supported by the 911 fee, is being distributed to counties and cities operating 911 systems to implement, improve, and maintain enhanced 911. Also, part of the 911 fund is occasionally used to fund grants to help counties implement enhanced 911.

The 911 program is successful due to extensive cooperation among legislators, regulators, state and local government administrators, and the telecommunications service providers. Continued success will require further cooperation to solve impending problems caused by new technology and conditions.

#### **911 Program Efforts**

During the early planning and implementation phase of the 911 Program, Department of Administration efforts were devoted to helping counties develop their 911 plans, scheduling and coordinating cut-overs, and establishing verification and payment procedures. Further in the development of statewide 911, activity shifted away from planning and implementing new systems and toward developing and administering processes for the collection of funds, service improvements, and the verification and payment of invoices. Now that legislation has provided a funding mechanism to help cover local costs, more efforts are directed to help interested counties improve their 911 systems. There is intense interest in modernizing the old systems, and county officials have expressed satisfaction, now that they can afford the high costs of adding street addresses to the county and paying the enhanced 911 installation and equipment charges.

A consistently vital function of our efforts in the 911 field has been to maintain contact with the press, Minnesota officials, and Minnesotans in general to ensure that the 911 program is understood, and that public policy decisions which will affect the operation of 911 systems are carried out with full knowledge of that effect. An example of the importance of this effort can be readily seen in the regulatory venue, where the Public Utilities Commission decided to require local exchange carriers to phase out two-party telephone service, primarily because two-party service can adversely affect proper operation of 911 systems.

#### **Legislative Auditor Best Practices Review**

The 1994 Legislature authorized the Minnesota Legislative Auditor to conduct Best Practices Reviews to identify effective and efficient service delivery. In 1998, the Best Practices Unit studied the 911 system in Minnesota. The best practices review lists many examples of Minnesota PSAPs with effective and efficient practices. Unlike traditional audits, best practices reviews highlight successes in local government services. Information regarding the review is available on the Legislative Auditor Web site at <http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/ped/bp/pe9806.htm>

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**REPORT TO CONGRESS**

**ON STATE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
911 AND ENHANCED 911 FEES AND CHARGES**

**Submitted Pursuant to  
Public Law No. 110-283**

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**  
**Julius Genachowski, Chairman**

**JULY 22, 2009**

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### I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted by the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission (Commission),<sup>1</sup> pursuant to the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008 (NET 911 Act).<sup>2</sup> This report, which was prepared by Commission staff,<sup>3</sup> is the first annual report on the collection and distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 (E911) fees and charges by the states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, and the Indian territories.

### II. BACKGROUND

2. Section 101 of the NET 911 Act adds a new section 6(f)(2) to the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (Wireless 911 Act), which provides:

To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the collection and expenditure of a fee or charge for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services, the Commission shall submit a report within 1 year after the date of enactment of the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, and annually thereafter, to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.<sup>4</sup>

3. In order to collect the data necessary to compile the report, the Commission received authorization from the Office of Management Budget (OMB) to implement a data collection program.<sup>5</sup> Following OMB's approval, the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (the Bureau) issued a Public Notice on February 6, 2009, soliciting specific information from state, territory,

<sup>1</sup> See 47 U.S.C. § 155(a) (stating, *inter alia*, that "[i]t shall be [the Chairman's] duty . . . to represent the Commission in all matters relating to legislation and legislative reports").

<sup>2</sup> New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-283, 122 Stat. 2620 (2008) (NET 911 Act).

<sup>3</sup> See 47 C.F.R. § 0.191(k) (providing delegated authority to the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau to develop responses to legislative inquiries).

<sup>4</sup> NET 911 Act § 101(2); Wireless 911 Act § 6(f)(2). The NET 911 Act was signed into law on July 23, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> See Letter from Kevin F. Neyland, Deputy Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, to Karen Wheelless, Certifying Official, FCC, OMB Control Number 200812-3060-008 (Jan. 26, 2009).

and tribal authorities regarding the collection and use of 911/E911 funding in their jurisdictions.<sup>6</sup> The Public Notice sought the following information:

- A statement as to whether or not the state has established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation (including a citation to the legal authority for such mechanism).
- The amount of the fees or charges imposed for the implementation and support of 911 and E911 services, and the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges, for the annual period ending December 31, 2008.
- A statement describing how the funds collected are made available to localities, and whether the state has established written criteria regarding the allowable uses of the collected funds, including the legal citation to such criteria.
- A statement identifying any entity in the state that has the authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes, and a description of any oversight procedures established to determine that collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism, or otherwise used to implement or support 911 or E911.
- A statement whether all the funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism, or otherwise used for the implementation or support of 911 or E911.
- A statement identifying what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purposes other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, including a statement identifying the unrelated purposes for which the funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used.
- Any other comments the respondent may wish to provide regarding the applicable funding mechanism for 911 and E911.

4. On February 23, 2009, the Bureau sent letters to the Office of the Governor of each state and territory and the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) requesting the information sought in the Public Notice. The Bureau also sent copies of the Public Notice to the Secretary of State, Public Utility Commission Chairman, and 911 Director of each state and equivalent offices in the territories. The Public Notice and letters set a due date for submission of information of March 23, 2009. On April 10, 2009, the Bureau sent Second Notice letters via certified mail to those states and territories that had not yet replied to the initial request for information. Similarly, on April 14, 2009, the Bureau sent Second Notice letters via certified mail to the Offices of the Regional Directors of those BIA regions that had not yet replies to the initial request for information. On April 29-30, 2009, Bureau staff placed telephone calls to states, territories and BIA Offices that had not yet responded. The Bureau made further outreach calls on June 24-25, 2009 to certain non-responding states and territories. The Bureau made final outreach phone calls to states on July 8, 2009. The Bureau also took various other measures to ensure a complete response, including announcing the information collection requirement at various

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<sup>6</sup> Information Collection Mandated By the New and Emerging Technologies Improvement Act of 2008, PS Docket No. 09-14, *Public Notice*, 24 FCC Rcd 1344 (PSHSB 2009).



public safety-oriented meetings and conferences, and outreach to relevant national public safety organizations.

5. The Bureau received information from every state and from the District of Columbia.<sup>7</sup> As for the U.S. territories, we received responses from Puerto Rico, Guam, and American Samoa; we did not receive responses from the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands.<sup>8</sup> We did not receive many responses from the BIA offices regarding the status of 911/E911 for Indian Tribes. The responses that the Commission received are attached to this report as Appendix B.

### III. DISCUSSION

6. Based upon the information gathered from the responding states, and territories, this report describes how states and other entities collected 911/E911 funds in 2008, how they oversaw the expenditure of these funds, and how much they collected. The report then describes the extent to which states spent the collected 911/E911 funds on programs other than those that support or implement 911/E911 services.

#### A. State Collection of 911/E911 Fees and Charges

7. States use a variety of methods to collect and distribute 911/E911 fees. Table 1 provides an overview of whether 911/E911 funds are collected by the state (or equivalent jurisdiction), by local jurisdictions, or through a combination of the two.

**Table 1**

Type of Collection	Number of States
State Collection	24
Local Authority	11
Hybrid	19

8. Twenty-four respondents provide for statewide E911 fees that are collected by the state and then either distributed to counties or administered directly by the state.<sup>9</sup> Maine, for example, reports that it imposes a statewide surcharge on monthly telephone bills, and administers the collection and expenditure of 911 funds within the state.<sup>10</sup> The Maine statute granting the state authority to collect and administer 911 funds created an Emergency Services Communications Bureau within the State Public Utility Commission, which implements and manages the 911/E911 system. This system serves the entire state, including Indian tribes within Maine.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> While Nevada did not provide a single state-level response, several Nevada counties, representing the major population centers, provided information. The Commission received responses from Carson City Fire Department, Douglas County, Elko County, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and Washoe County. Elko County and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department report that they do not charge a 911/E911 surcharge.

<sup>8</sup> American Samoa reported that it does not impose any fees or charges in connection with 911/E911 services, so Guam and Puerto Rico are the only territories discussed in this report.

<sup>9</sup> This category includes Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont, plus the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

<sup>10</sup> See Maine Response at 1-2.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 2.

9. Eleven states allow counties and other local jurisdictions to establish funding mechanisms for 911 and E911 purposes, subject to state statutory requirements.<sup>12</sup> Colorado is typical of such states. In Colorado, state statutes authorize local governing bodies to charge fees to support 911 services with certain restrictions.<sup>13</sup> Under the Colorado statutes, local governing bodies impose an emergency telephone charge for emergency telephone services to cover the costs of “equipment, installation, and other directly related costs.”<sup>14</sup> This charge may not exceed seventy cents per month per “exchange access facility, per wireless communications access, and per interconnected [VoIP] service in those portions of the governing body’s jurisdiction for which emergency telephone service will be provided.”<sup>15</sup>

10. Nineteen states employ a hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies or providers are allowed to collect surcharges from customers.<sup>16</sup> For instance, Illinois reports that it allows local governments to establish “Emergency Telephone System Boards” that set and distribute telephone bill surcharges, but also empowers the Illinois Commerce Commission to levy and collect surcharges on wireless subscribers.<sup>17</sup> The Illinois Commerce Commission has created two separate funds through its surcharge – one to reimburse wireless carriers for 911 costs and the other to pay for wireless 911 services.<sup>18</sup> Guam reports that it requires each Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) and Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider to collect a one dollar per month surcharge per access line up to a maximum of 25 access lines per account. Each LEC and CMRS provider then remits the amounts collected to the Department of Administration through the Treasurer of Guam.<sup>19</sup>

11. Table 2 indicates whether each state controls the expenditures of funds collected from 911/E911 surcharges. States that responded “no” to this question typically cede control of 911/E911 funds to local jurisdictions.

**Table 2**

State	State Approval of Expenditures?
Alabama	Yes
Alaska	No
Arizona	Yes
Arkansas	Yes
California	Yes
Colorado	No
Connecticut	Yes
Delaware	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes

<sup>12</sup> This category includes Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

<sup>13</sup> See Colorado Response at 1; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 29-11-102.

<sup>14</sup> See Colorado Response at 1; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 29-11-102(1)(a).

<sup>15</sup> Colorado Response at 1; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 29-11-102(2)(a).

<sup>16</sup> This category includes Alabama, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>17</sup> Illinois Response at 1.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> Guam Response at 2; Guam Public Law No. 25-55.

State	State Approval of Expenditures?
Florida	Yes
Georgia	Yes
Guam	Yes
Hawaii	Yes
Idaho	No
Illinois	State oversight for wireless. Local control for wireline.
Indiana	Yes
Iowa	Yes
Kansas	Of the four programs, only one is administered by the State.
Kentucky	State oversight for wireless. Local control for wireline.
Louisiana	No
Maine	Yes
Maryland	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes
Michigan	Yes
Minnesota	Yes
Mississippi	No
Missouri	No
Montana	Yes
Nebraska	State oversight for wireless. Local control for wireline.
Nevada	No. <sup>20</sup>
New Hampshire	Yes
New Jersey	Yes
New Mexico	Yes
New York	State oversight for state funds. Local oversight for local funds.
North Carolina	Yes
North Dakota	No
Ohio	No
Oklahoma	No
Oregon	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes
Puerto Rico	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes
South Carolina	Yes
South Dakota	No
Tennessee	No, but subject to audit.
Texas	Yes
Utah	No
Vermont	Yes
Virginia	Yes

<sup>20</sup> While the State of Nevada did not provide information on this subject, the Carson City Fire Department indicated in its response that "the State of Nevada doesn't track, or keep records on the fees charged for this [911/E911] purpose."

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State	State Approval of Expenditures?
Washington	Yes
West Virginia	No, but subject to audit.
Wisconsin	State oversight for wireless. Local control for wireline.
Wyoming	No

**B. State Estimates of Collected 911/E911 Funds for 2008**

12. Table 3 shows the reported amount of money collected by various states, territories, and in a few cases, political subdivisions, for the year ending December 31, 2008. The fees range from a low of \$1,468,363 in Guam to an estimated high of \$190,239,804.99 in Pennsylvania. Some states did not provide an estimate of the amount raised. Some states provided separate figures for wireless and wireline services (and, in one case, for VoIP services as well). Other states provided separate figures for charges collected locally and those collected at the state level.

**Table 3**

State	Funds Collected in 2008
Alabama	Wireline: \$32,000,000.00 (est.)
	Wireless: \$28,465,103.67
Alaska	Did not provide
Arizona	\$15,056,353.00
Arkansas	\$24,799,338.00 (est.)
California	\$106,817,446.59
Colorado	\$45,000,000.00 (est.)
Connecticut	\$20,116,090.61
Delaware	Did not provide
District of Columbia	\$12,744,103.00
Florida	Wireline: \$53,510,624.00
	Wireless: \$77,451,429.00
Georgia	Did not provide
Guam	\$1,468,363.00
Hawaii	Wireline: \$1,400,000.00 (est.)
	Wireless: \$7,442,841.49 (est.)
Idaho	\$19,191,409.99
Illinois	Did not provide

State	Funds Collected in 2008
Indiana	Wireline: \$45,000,000.00
	Wireless: \$26,000,000.00
Iowa	Wireline: \$13,327,484.00
	Wireless: \$15,727,138.00
Kansas	Did not provide
Kentucky	\$23,569,921.00
Louisiana	Did not provide
Maine	\$6,664,062.00
Maryland	\$57,176,923.16
Massachusetts	Did not provide
Michigan	Counties: \$46,276,851.00
	State: \$23,558,820.59
Minnesota	\$51,281,641.00
Mississippi	\$11,758,733.12
Missouri	Did not provide
Montana	\$13,172,462.14
Nebraska	Wireline: \$7,771,667.39
	Wireless: \$5,507,239.80
Nevada	Did not provide
New Hampshire	\$10,854,202.82
New Jersey	\$130,000,000.00
New Mexico	\$12,786,327.64
New York	No estimate for 2008
	2007 estimate for state: \$19,200,000.00
	2007 estimate for New York City: \$62,900,000.00
North Carolina	\$84,613,672.00
North Dakota	No estimate for 2008
	2007 estimate: \$8,203,884.00
Ohio	Wireless: \$28,544,923.91
Oklahoma	Did not provide
Oregon	\$87,447,639.72
Pennsylvania	Wireline: \$91,260,664.56

State	Funds Collected in 2008
	Wireless: \$98,560,282.00
	VoIP: \$418,858.43
Puerto Rico	\$20,952,458.73
Rhode Island	\$19,400,000.00
South Carolina	Wireless: Over \$22,000,000.00 (est.)
	Wireline: Did not provide
South Dakota	Did not provide
Tennessee	\$51,536,089.00
Texas	Wireline: \$78,531,345.27
	Wireless: \$100,338,737.00
	Equalization Surcharge: \$18,358,713.61
Utah	Local: \$20,659,351.00
	State: \$2,706,950.00
Vermont	\$4,832,374.02
Virginia	Did not provide
Washington	County: \$49,659,402.00
	State: \$19,863,761.00
West Virginia	\$32,278,728.00
Wisconsin	Wireline: Did not provide
	Wireless: \$9,602,745.46
Wyoming	\$6,700,000 (est.)

**C. Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges To Fund Programs Other Than 911/E911 Services**

13. The majority of respondents – 30 states, plus Guam, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia – indicate that 911/E911 surcharges are used only for 911/E911 purposes. Twelve states, however, report that collected funds are or may be used, at least in part, to support programs other than 911 and E911.

14. States that reported that they use 911/E911 funds for other purposes indicated that they use the collected money for a variety of reasons, primarily related to other emergency first responder programs. Utah, for example, states that its Automated Geographic Reference Center receives an amount equal to 1 cent per month to enhance and upgrade statewide digital mapping.<sup>21</sup> Some states allow a portion of collected fees to be used to “cover program costs.”<sup>22</sup> Five states (Illinois, Maine, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) report that they used money collected for 911/E911 to assist in closing the state’s general fund, although Tennessee used only interest accrued on the collected funds.<sup>23</sup> In its original filing, Wisconsin stated that it collected approximately \$25 million in excess of actual requests for funds submitted by 911 grant applicants and that, while it has used some of the excess for administrative costs, it has not made a final decision on the balance of the money.<sup>24</sup> Wisconsin stated in a further filing that the E911 funding program was established to recover the amounts needed to pay for approved grants given to counties/providers for E911 expenditures.<sup>25</sup> When the program ended per state statute, the money collected exceeded the amount necessary to pay for approved grants.<sup>26</sup> Excess money was then used for other needs in the state budget.<sup>27</sup> Wisconsin notes that all providers and counties were fully compensated for the amount of their approved grants and requests for reimbursement.<sup>28</sup> Rhode Island deposits collected funds directly into the General Fund. In 2008, Rhode Island reports that, in 2008, approximately \$13,600,000 was used for purposes other than 911 and E911.<sup>29</sup> Virginia did not indicate any non-911/E911 spending for 2008. However, in its current proposed budget, wireless E911 funds would be used to support sheriff’s dispatchers.<sup>30</sup>

15. Seven states report that they were unable to confirm that funds collected and administered at the local level were used solely for 911/E911 purposes because they do not have oversight authority in the matter. Florida reports that 911/E911 fees are collected and spent at both the state and county level. While Florida reports that it does not use any state-level funds for non 911-related purposes, there is no formal state audit of counties and the state cannot attest as to how county funds are utilized. Florida reports that its statutes prohibit counties from using E911 money for purposes other than E911.<sup>31</sup> Georgia states that it is unable to provide this information because, “[a]s of the date of [Georgia’s] report the state fiscal year 2010 budget has not been approved,” and “[u]ntil such time as the state fiscal year 2010 budget is signed into law by the Governor, the State is unable to report on whether funds collected should have been made available or used for the purposes designated in the funding mechanism.”<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Utah Response at 2.

<sup>22</sup> These states include Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wisconsin.

<sup>23</sup> See Maine Response at 2; Oregon Response at 2; Tennessee Response at 7.

<sup>24</sup> Wisconsin Response at 6.

<sup>25</sup> E-mail from Gary Evenson, Administrator – Telecommunications Division, Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, to Aaron Garza, Attorney Advisor, Federal Communications Commission (July 7, 2009).

<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> Rhode Island Response at 3.

<sup>30</sup> Virginia Response at 2. The budget proposes that \$6 million be transferred from the Wireless E911 Fund to the Compensation Board. *Id.*

<sup>31</sup> Florida Response at 3.

<sup>32</sup> Georgia Response at 3.

16. In short, at the state level, most states used the 911/E911 fees they collected in 2008 strictly to fund 911/E911 services. Many of the remaining states use some 911/E911 fees for related expenses, such as to cover the administrative costs of collecting the fees, or for other public safety purposes (such as public safety radio communications). Below, Table 4 summarizes the reported uses of revenue in the states that reported using 911/E911 fees for purposes other than 911/E911.

**Table 4**

State	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
Idaho	Statutes allow for the use of 911 funds for public safety radio. <sup>33</sup>
Illinois	Wireline carriers are allowed to keep 3% of wireline funds collected each month to defray administrative costs. <sup>34</sup> The Illinois Commerce Commission is allowed to use up to \$.01 per wireless surcharge to recover administrative costs. <sup>35</sup> Illinois' Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund has had \$16.8 million in transfers to the State's General Revenue Fund or for administrative charges to the state between July 2003 and 2009. <sup>36</sup> This is primarily due to funds being unused by wireless carriers. State law has been amended to allow "excess funds" to be transferred once a year to the State's Wireless Service Emergency Fund (which goes directly to the 911 centers). <sup>37</sup>
Maine	During calendar year 2008, the Maine Legislature transferred \$2,623,253 from the E911 fund to the general fund. <sup>38</sup>
Montana	911 revenues to support program's administrative costs are deposited in the state's General Fund. <sup>39</sup> General Fund deposits have outpaced the 911 program's administrative costs. <sup>40</sup> Current statute does not allow for excess general fund deposits for the program's administrative costs to be transferred to the special revenue account to be distributed to 911 jurisdictions. <sup>41</sup> The 2009 Legislature has approved a bill that creates a special revenue fund for the administrative costs and reduces 911 funds being deposited into the General Fund for the program's administrative costs. <sup>42</sup> Upon the Governor's signature, the bill will be effective July 1, 2009. <sup>43</sup>
Nebraska	\$167,633.33 was used for administrative costs. <sup>44</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Idaho Response at 3.

<sup>34</sup> Illinois Response at 1.

<sup>35</sup> Illinois Response at 2.

<sup>36</sup> Illinois Response at 5.

<sup>37</sup> *Id.*

<sup>38</sup> Maine Response at 2.

<sup>39</sup> Montana Response at 2.

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> *Id.*

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> Nebraska Response at 5.



State	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
New Jersey	Funds deposited in a 911 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund Account and applied to offset the costs of several programs, including: Dept. Health and Senior Services - Disease Surveillance; Interdepartmental - State Police Emergency Ops Center and Multipurpose Bldg. + Troop C Headquarters.; Dept. Law and Public Safety - Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness; State Police - CAD System, Forensic Lab, Vehicle Purchases, Central Monitoring Station, Radio Upgrade, Emergency Ops Center (Operating), and Remaining Operating Budget; Dept. of Military and Veteran's Affairs - National Guard and Support Services; and Dept. of Treasury - Statewide 911 Emergency Telephone System, E911 Grants, and OETS. <sup>45</sup>
New York	In 2008-2009, \$10 million was transferred from the balance of the Local Wireless account to provide relief for the state's General Fund, which was facing a substantial deficit. Transfer authorized by statute. <sup>46</sup>
Oregon	In February 2009, the Oregon Legislature reallocated \$35 million from the 911 fund, sub account Equipment Replacement Account, to the State's general fund. <sup>47</sup> This is the first instance of this type of legislative action since the tax/fund was established in 1981. <sup>48</sup>
Rhode Island	Funds collected for 911/E911 go directly to the General Fund. Approximately \$13,600,000 was used in 2008 for purposes other than 911/E911. <sup>49</sup>
Tennessee	Interest accrued on funds (\$10,000,000) collected for 911/E911 was used for "the purpose of closing the general fund at June 30, 2008." <sup>50</sup>
Utah	State's Automated Geographic Reference Center in the Division of Integrated Technology of the Department of Technology Services receives an amount equal to one cent per month levied on telecommunications service to enhance and upgrade statewide digital mapping standards. <sup>51</sup> The 1 cent is taken from the eight cents collected for the state. <sup>52</sup> Tax Commission is authorized to retain up to 1.5% for the collection and distribution of 911 funds. <sup>53</sup>
Wisconsin	For wireless, the 911 Fund collected approximately \$25 million in excess of actual requests for funds submitted by 911 grant applicants. <sup>54</sup> A small portion of that collection was applied to the salary expense that the Commission incurred to administer the program. <sup>55</sup> Excess funds were used to assist in closing the General Fund. <sup>56</sup>

<sup>45</sup> New Jersey Response at 5-6.

<sup>46</sup> New York Response at 4.

<sup>47</sup> Oregon Response at 2.

<sup>48</sup> *Id.*

<sup>49</sup> Rhode Island Response at 3.

<sup>50</sup> Tennessee Response at 7.

<sup>51</sup> Utah Response at 2.

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> *Id.*

<sup>54</sup> Wisconsin Response at 6.

<sup>55</sup> *Id.*

#### **D. Indian Tribes**

17. Because of a low response rate among BIA offices, and because many BIA offices do not collect information regarding 911/E911 funding among Indian tribes, the Commission does not have a clear picture of Indian tribe use of 911/E911 funds. The Commission requested information from the twelve regional BIA offices.<sup>57</sup> Only five offices responded, and only two, the BIA offices for the Eastern Region and for the Great Plains Region, indicated that they collected information on 911/E911 funding.

18. The Eastern Region BIA Office indicates that no tribe within its jurisdiction has established a funding mechanism for 911/E911.<sup>58</sup> The Great Plains Region BIA Office indicates that the 911 systems for the Indian tribes within its district are managed by state and local authorities.<sup>59</sup> Thus, no money is collected by Indian tribes within their jurisdiction. Finally, Maine reports that its state system serves the Indian tribes within the state.<sup>60</sup>

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

19. The Commission is pleased to have the opportunity to report on the issue of 911 fee collection and distribution. In this initial report, we have been able to report on the practices of almost every state and territory. The information that the states provided indicates that in 2008, most of the 911/E911 fees collected by the states were in fact used to fund 911/E911 services, and only twelve states reported using, or potentially using, 911 fees to support other services.

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<sup>56</sup> See E-mail from Gary Evenson, Administrator – Telecommunications Division, Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, to Aaron Garza, Attorney Advisor, Federal Communications Commission (July 7, 2009).

<sup>57</sup> The BIA has twelve regional offices, organized by geographical location: Alaska Region, Eastern Oklahoma Region, Eastern Region, Southern Plains Region, Great Plains Region, Midwest Region, Navajo Region, Northwest Region, Pacific Region, Rocky Mountain Region, Southwest Region, and Western Region.

<sup>58</sup> BIA Eastern Regional Office Response at 1.

<sup>59</sup> BIA Great Plains Regional Office Response at 1.

<sup>60</sup> Maine Response at 2.

## APPENDIX A

### Summary of State Responses

State/Territory	Type of Fund Collection	State Approval of Expenditures	Funds Collected	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
Alabama	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$32,000,000.00 (est.)	N/A
			Wireless: \$28,465,103.67	
Alaska	Local	No	Did not provide	N/A
Arizona	State	Yes	\$15,056,353.00	N/A
Arkansas	Hybrid	Yes	\$24,799,338.00 (est.)	N/A
California	State	Yes	\$106,817,446.59	N/A
Colorado	Local	No	\$45,000,000.00 (est.)	N/A
Connecticut	State	Yes	\$20,116,090.61	N/A
Delaware	State	Yes	Did not provide	N/A
District of Columbia	N/A	Yes	\$12,744,103.00	N/A
Florida	State	Yes	Wireline: \$53,510,624.00	N/A
			Wireless: \$77,451,429.00	
Georgia	State	Yes	Did not provide	N/A
Guam	State	Yes	\$1,468,363.00	N/A
Hawaii	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$1,400,000.00 (est.)	N/A
			Wireless: \$7,442,841.49 (est.)	
Idaho	Local	No	\$19,191,409.99	Yes

4

State/Territory	Type of Fund Collection	State Approval of Expenditures	Funds Collected	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
Illinois	Hybrid	State oversight for wireless; Local control for wireline	Did not provide	Yes
Indiana	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$45,000,000.00	N/A
			Wireless: \$26,000,000.00	
Iowa	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$13,327,484.00	N/A
			Wireless: \$15,727,138.00	
Kansas	Hybrid	Of four programs, one is administered by the state	Did not provide	N/A
Kentucky	Hybrid	State oversight for wireless; local control for wireline	\$23,569,921.00	N/A
Louisiana	Local	No	Did not provide	N/A
Maine	State	Yes	\$6,664,062.00	Yes
Maryland	Hybrid	Yes	\$57,176,923.16	N/A
Massachusetts	State	Yes	Did not provide	N/A
Michigan	Hybrid	Yes	Counties: \$46,276,851.00	N/A
			State: \$23,558,820.59	
Minnesota	State	Yes	\$51,281,641.00	N/A
Mississippi	Local	No	\$11,758,733.12	N/A
Missouri	Hybrid	No	Did not provide	N/A
Montana	State	Yes	\$13,172,462.14	Yes
Nebraska	Hybrid	State oversight for wireless; local control for	Wireline: \$7,771,667.39	Yes

State/Territory	Type of Fund Collection	State Approval of Expenditures	Funds Collected	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
		wireline	Wireless: \$5,507,239.80	
Nevada	Local	Did not provide	Did not provide	Did not provide
New Hampshire	State	Yes	\$10,854,202.82	N/A
New Jersey	State	Yes	\$130,000,000.00	Yes
New Mexico	State	Yes	\$12,786,327.64	N/A
New York	Hybrid	State oversight for state funds; local oversight for local funds	No estimate for 2008	Yes
			Estimate for 2007: \$19,200,000.00	
			2007 estimate for New York City: \$62,900,000.00	
North Carolina	State	Yes	\$84,613,672.00	N/A
North Dakota	Local	No	No estimate for 2008	N/A
			Estimate for 2007: \$8,203,884.00	
Ohio	Hybrid	No	Wireless: \$28,544,923.91	N/A
Oklahoma	Local	No	Did not provide	N/A
Oregon	State	Yes	\$87,447,639.72	Yes
Pennsylvania	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$91,260,664.56	N/A
			Wireless: \$98,560,282.00	
			VoIP: \$418,858.43	
Puerto Rico	State	Yes	\$20,952,458.73	N/A
Rhode Island	State	Yes	\$19,400,000.00	Yes
South Carolina	Hybrid	Yes	Wireless: \$22,000,000.00 (est.)	N/A

State/Territory	Type of Fund Collection	State Approval of Expenditures	Funds Collected	Use of 911/E911 Fees/Charges for Other Purposes
			Wireline: Did not provide	
South Dakota	Hybrid	No	Did not provide	N/A
Tennessee	State	No, but subject to audit	\$51,536,089.00	Yes
Texas	Hybrid	Yes	Wireline: \$78,531,345.27	N/A
			Wireless: \$100,338,737.00	
			Equalization Surcharge: \$18,358,713.61	
Utah	Hybrid	No	Local: \$20,659,351.00	Yes
			State: \$2,706,950.00	
Vermont	State	Yes	\$4,832,374.02	N/A
Virginia	Hybrid	Yes	Did not provide	N/A
Washington	Hybrid	Yes	Counties: \$49,659,402.00	N/A
			State: \$19,863,761.00	
West Virginia	Hybrid	No, but subject to audit	\$32,278,728.00	N/A
Wisconsin	Hybrid	State oversight for wireless; local control for wireline	Wireline: Did not provide	Yes
			Wireless: \$9,602,745.46	
Wyoming	Local	No	\$6,700,000 (est.)	N/A

# Criminal Drug Charges Filed in November 2009

Defendant	Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Address	Attorney Assigned	Date(s) of Offense	Referral Date	Date Filed	Case Number	Charges	# of Criminal Convictions by County	Birthplace (State)	Disposition
1 Edward L Williams	9/28/1976	M	B	1064 Lime Kiln Road Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	11/24/2009	11/25/2009	11/30/2009	09CF	Poss THC-2nd & subs-PTAC-rptr	7 in Brown	Illinois	Pending
2 Jason M Tassone	9/19/1977	M	W	PO Box 157 Campo, CA 91906	ARP	11/24/2009	11/25/2009	11/30/2009	09CF	Del Heroin (<=3g)-PTAC-2cts Del Cocaine (<=1g)-PTAC	1 in Brown 3 in Brown	Wisconsin	Pending
3 Randall C Byington	7/9/1985	M	W	420 S Ashland Ave Green Bay, WI 54304	ARP	10/19/2009	10/29/2009	10/29/2009	09CF1294	Fel BJ	-1 pending in Brown 2 in Brown	Tennessee	Warrant
4 Isalah M Woods	8/15/1985	M	W	1806 12th Ave Green Bay, WI 54304	WWL	10/19/2009	10/30/2009	10/30/2009	09CF1295	Fel BJ	-1 pending in Brown 1 FO Shawano	Wisconsin	dism
5 Marvin L Spruce	4/20/1986	M	I	309 James Street Green Bay, WI 54303	WWL	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	09CF1298	Poss Cocaine-2nd & subs	5 in Brown 1 in Oconto	Wisconsin	PH 12/2/09
6 Martin J Cole	8/12/1973	M	W	5525 Pine Ave Oconto, WI 54153	WWL	11/2/2009	11/3/2009	11/3/2009	09CF1303	PDP Poss THC-2nd & subs	1 in Calumet 1 in Marinette 1 in Brown	Wisconsin	SC 12/2/09
7 Robert L Johnson	7/22/1985	M	W	1467 Seville Drive Apt #6 Green Bay, WI 54302	MMKM	11/11/2008	10/28/2009	11/4/2009	09CF1313	Del THC (<=200g)-PTAC Del Cocaine (<=1g)-PTAC	None 1 in Milwaukee 12 in Manitowoc 1 in Ozaukee	Illinois	Arr 11/30/09
8 Michael Garth	5/6/1955 5/6/1954	M	B	2060 VanDeuren St, Apt #120 Green Bay, WI 54302	WWL	11/3/2009	11/5/2009	11/5/2009	09CF1320	Misd BJ PWID Cocaine (>5-15g) 2nd Deg Reckless Endangerment-3cts CDTP	None 1 in Milwaukee 3 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 11/30/09
9 Darius L Brown	12/5/1987	M	B	724 Crooks St Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	11/3/2009	11/5/2009	11/5/2009	09CF1321	Obstruct Officer	None	Illinois	Arr 11/30/09
10 Rachel A Meade	7/5/1979	F	W	119 S Maple Ave Green Bay, WI 54303	ARP	10/30/2009	11/3/2009	11/3/2009	09CF1323	Fel BJ Poss THC-2nd & subs	4 in Brown -2 pending in Brown	Mexico	FPT 12/22/09
11 Jakob C Dart	8/22/1990	M	W	1501 School Road New Franken, WI 54229	ARP	11/7/2009	11/9/2009	11/9/2009	09CF1324	PDP Del Cocaine (>1g but <=5g)-2nd & subs-3cts	3 in Kewaunee	Wisconsin	PH 12/1/09
12 Terrence R Herron	9/3/1988	M	B	1008 Harvey St #2 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	7/14/2009 7/20/2009	7/23/2009	11/10/2009	09CF1338	PDP-PTAC-rptr Del Cocaine (>1g but <=5g)-2nd & subs-rptr	3 in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/3/09
13 Terrence R Herron	9/3/1988	M	B	1008 Harvey St #2 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	10/14/2009	11/11/2009	11/11/2009	09CF1339	Obstruct Officer-rptr Poss Non-narc Control Subst-rptr	3 in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/3/09
14 Loyal T Bradley	4/12/1986	M	B	613 S Taylor Street Green Bay, WI 54303	ARP	11/11/2009	11/12/2009	11/12/2009	09CF1343	Misd BJ Obstruct Officer PWID THC (<=200g)	1 pending in Manitowoc	Illinois	AIA 11/27/09
15 Jerome P Kehler	7/2/1956	M	W	PO Box 10 Green Bay, WI 54305	ARP	11/12/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	09CF1348	PDP Poss THC-2nd & subs	1 in Brown	United States	AIA 12/4/09
16 Rebecca J Baker	12/6/1974	F	W	3701 Fernwood Ave Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	11/12/2009	11/16/2009	11/16/2009	09CF1357	Fel BJ-rptr Poss THC-2nd & subs-rptr	14 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	AIA 12/10/09
17 Marvell A Tyson	12/13/1974	M	B	525 Chicago Street Green Bay, WI 54301	ARP	8/27/2009	11/16/2009	11/17/2009	09CF1358	Child Enticement-rptr minors-on or near school	3 in Brown 1 in Racine	Illinois	AIA 12/9/09
18 Kristina A Kussow	9/16/1979	F	W	1208 Oregon Street Green Bay, WI 54304	JPZ	11/16/2009	11/17/2009	11/17/2009	09CF1362	DC-DVO Battery Peace Officer Resist Officer	1 in Door 2 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/8/09
19 Freddie Williams	5/7/1988	M	B	1051 Moraine Way #4 Green Bay, WI 54304	ARP	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	11/18/2009	09CF1365	Extradition-Arrest Prior to Requisition Poss THC-2nd & subs Poss Firearm by Felon Obstruct Officer	Cook Co, IL	Illinois	Rev Hrg 12/2/09
20 James J Rogers	5/3/1979	M	B	1459 Elm Street #104 Green Bay, WI 54302	WWL	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	11/19/2009	09CF1368	Poss Non-narc Control Subst PDP	2 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Illinois	AIA 12/10/09
21 Tou Vuu	11/14/1991	M	A	329 N Maple Street Green Bay, WI 54303	WWL	6/1/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1374	Del Methamphetamine-on or near school Del Cocaine (<=1g)-PTAC	None	Wisconsin	AIA 12/9/09
22 Kong Pheng Vuu	10/3/1990	M	A	329 N Maple Street Green Bay, WI 54303	WWL	6/8/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1375	Del Methamphetamine Del Cocaine (<=1g)-PTAC	None	Wisconsin	AIA 12/10/09
23 Kou Lee	6/1/1989	M	A	829 Neufeld Green Bay, WI 54302	WWL	10/21/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1377	Del Methamphetamine Del Cocaine (<=1g)-PTAC	None	Illinois	AIA 12/9/09
24 Elijah Soud	6/6/1983	M	A	1347 S Grandview Road Green Bay, WI 54302	WWL	6/18/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1378	Del Methamphetamine-3cts	None	Wisconsin	AIA 12/10/09

Defendant	Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Address	Attorney Assigned	Date(s) of Referral	Date Filed	Case Number	Charges	# of Criminal Convictions by County	Birthplace (State)	Disposition
25 Bill Yang	3/18/1981	M	A	2411 Sycamore St, Apt #10 Green Bay, WI 54302 1062 Elmire St	WWL	10/21/2009 11/19/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1379	PDP Del Methamphetamine-2cts PWID Methamphetamine	None	Illinois	AIA 12/8/09
26 Ger NMI Vang	3/19/1975	M	A	Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	6/1/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1380	Del Methamphetamine	2 in Brown 2 in Milwaukee	Wisconsin	AIA 12/8/09
27 Derrick Peel	8/31/1989	M	B	5541 N Teutonia Ave #4 Milwaukee, WI 53209	ARP	11/13/2009	11/19/2009	09CF1381	Fel BJ	-1 pending in 3 in Marathon	Wisconsin	Warrant
28 Tou Chang	1/19/1985	M	A	1232 Day St Lower Green Bay, WI 54302	WWL	7/8/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1382	Del Methamphetamine-2nd & subs	5 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/3/09
29 Tchang Her	8/28/1983	M	A	2705 Theodore Lane Appleton, WI 54915	WWL	6/22/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1383	Del Methamphetamine-PTAC-rpr	7 in Outagamie	France	Warrant
30 Lee Blong Chiang	8/10/1981	M	A	2028 N Birchwood Ave Appleton, WI 54914	WWL	6/16/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1384	Del Methamphetamine	1 in Outagamie	Wisconsin	AIA 12/15/09
31 Moua Pao Lor	4/20/1984	M	A	308 Dickson St Kaukauna, WI 54130	WWL	7/28/2009	11/20/2009	09CF1385	Del Methamphetamine	None	Thailand	Warrant
32 James L Moore	11/14/1960	M	B	1251 Reber St Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	11/22/2009	11/23/2009	09CF1389	Extradition-Arrest Prior to Requisition	Cherokee CO, GA 6 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Germany	Extra Hrg 12/11/09
33 Robert R Williams	8/6/1981	M	B	3088 Glendale Ave Green Bay, WI 54313	SEB	7/18/2009	7/20/2009	09CF1392	PTAC-2nd & subs	4 in Kenosha 2 in Sheboygan	Illinois	IA 12/17/09
34 Jemar A Jackson	6/11/1983 6/8/1983	M	B	1015 Helena Street DePere, WI 54115	SEB	7/18/2009	7/20/2009	09CF1393	PWID Other Sched I Control Subst (>3g-<10g)- PTAC-2nd & subs	5 in Kenosha 1 in Brown	Illinois	IA 12/17/09
35 Robin R Martinez	3/1/1972	F	I	1399 Sand Hill Drive Green Bay, WI 54313	SEB	6/18/2009	6/18/2009	09CF1395	Poss Cocaine-2nd & subs-PTAC	1 in Eau Claire 5 in Brown 2 in Brown	Puerto Rico	IA 12/15/09
36 Kristina A Kusow	9/16/1979	F	W	1208 Oregon Street Green Bay, WI 54304	JPZ	11/24/2009	11/25/2009	09CF1398	Fel BJ	-1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/8/09
37 Robert G Umentum	11/14/1972	M	W	1047 Edgewood Drive Green Bay, WI 54311	WWL	10/22/2009	11/19/2009	09CF1399	Rep SAC Poss THC	1 in Brown	Wisconsin	Pending
38 Bryan J Baumgart	4/18/1974	M	W	617 1/2 Main Street Seymour, WI 54185	WWL	10/7/2009	10/7/2009	09CF1401	Poss Narc Drugs	1 in Brown	Wisconsin	Warrant
39 Troy A Keys	12/19/1979	M	B	515 Forest St #2 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	11/10/2009 11/20/2009	11/27/2009	09CF1402	Del Cocaine (>1tg but <=5g)-4cts Poss THC	2 in Milwaukee	Indiana	Pending
40 David W Morrow	2/1/1950	M	W	1011 Doty Street #2 Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	11/28/2009	11/30/2009	09CF1410	Poss THC-2nd & subs PDP	16 in Brown	Wisconsin	PH 12/15/09
41 Nicholas L Maity	5/29/1984	M	W	739 Dawes Ave Marinette, WI 54143	ARP	7/23/2009	7/23/2009	09CM	Poss THC-2nd & subs	None	Wisconsin	IA 12/22/09
42 Francisco Dejesus-Sebastian	10/5/1978	M	H	1400 N Baird St #45 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	7/25/2009	8/5/2009	09CM1932	Obstruct Officer Poss Cocaine	1 in Brown -2 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	FPT 12/22/09
43 Doreen G Wilkinson	3/10/1965	F	W	816 Elmire Street Green Bay, WI 54303	ARP	11/9/2009	11/10/2009	09CM1935	Poss/Illegal Obtain Prescript	1 in Brown	Wisconsin	FPT 12/7/09
44 Toby J Madsen	10/7/1973	M	W	15222 County Road R Maribel, WI 54227	ARP	11/11/2009	11/12/2009	09CM1951	Misd Theft	1 in Manitowoc	Wisconsin	FPT 12/10/09
45 Barbara R Sterling	8/11/1986	F	B	613 S Taylor Street Green Bay, WI 54303	ARP	11/11/2009	11/12/2009	09CM1954	Obstruct Officer	None	United States	AIA 12/2/09
46 Devester L Hudson	6/21/1989	M	B	1313 Stuart Street Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	11/13/2009	11/16/2009	09CM1963	Misd Theft Poss THC	None	Wisconsin	FPT 12/7/09
47 Jay J Saddler	4/14/1991	M	B	819 Cora Street Green Bay, WI 54304	WWL	11/16/2009	11/17/2009	09CM1964	Poss THC Obstruct Officer	Springfield, IL 1 in Outagamie	Illinois	FPT 12/8/09
48 Kalia L Surprise	8/27/1989	F	W	903 S Roosevelt St Upper Green Bay, WI 54301	WWL	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	09CM1965	PDP	1 in Sheboygan	Wisconsin	FPT 12/15/09
49 Fatima Aponle	6/23/1987	F	B	1008 Harvey Street #2 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	7/20/2009	7/23/2009	09CM1966	PDP-PTAC-rpr	1 in Milwaukee 1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	IA 12/15/09
50 Fatima Aponle	6/23/1987	F	B	1008 Harvey Street #2 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	10/14/2009	11/17/2009	09CM1967	Poss THC-rpr	1 in Milwaukee 1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	IA 12/15/09
51 Brian S McCarty	9/30/1976	M	B	2124 Harold St #8 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	11/13/2009	11/19/2009	09CM2014	Misd BJ	1 FO in Outagamie	Illinois	Warrant
52 Shawn M Montgomery	5/14/1972	M	W	840 8th Street Green Bay, WI 54304	WWL	4/21/2009	5/20/2009	09CM2017	PDP	None	Wisconsin	IA 12/15/09
53 Angela K Camel	3/11/1979	F	W	1051 Moraine Way #4 Green Bay, WI 54304	WWL	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	09CM2018	Obstruct Officer	2 in Brown	Wisconsin	IA 12/15/09
54 Phillip J Paluch	10/6/1984	M	W	5742 Wedgewood Drive Little Suamico, WI 54141	WWL	11/27/2009	11/30/2009	09CM2034	Poss THC	3 in Brown -1 pending in Brown	Wisconsin	IA 12/15/09



Defendant	Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Address	Attorney Assigned	Date(s) of Offense	Referral Date	Date Filed	Case Number	Charges	# of Criminal Convictions by County	Birthplace (State)	Disposition
55 Adam B Clark	4/27/1986	M	W	163 Jaworski Road Pulaski, WI 54162	WWL	11/28/2009	11/30/2009	11/30/2009	09CM2043	Obstruct Officer	2 FO's St. Croix 1 in Clark	Wisconsin	Pending
56 Ian C Friedrich	8/19/1987	M	W	2042 Memorial Drive Green Bay, WI 54303	WWL	11/28/2009	11/30/2009	11/30/2009	09CM2044	Poss THC PDP	None	Wisconsin	Pending
57 Steven R Lane	3/12/1987	M	W	1300 Lincoln Terrace Minneapolis, MN 55421	WWL	11/28/2009	11/30/2009	11/30/2009	09CM2045	Obstruct Officer	1 in Brown	Wisconsin	Pending
58 Shawn P Robarge	9/26/1970	M	W	1240 Blue Ridge Drive Green Bay, WI 54304	ARP	10/18/2009	10/26/2009	11/6/2009	09CV3066	Asset Forfeiture	1 in Waukesha 1 in Brown	Michigan	Pending
59 Cordell N Thomas	11/16/1986	M	B	605 Rothe Street #8 Green Bay, WI 54302	ARP	10/13/2009	11/9/2009	11/10/2009	09CV3114	Asset Forfeiture	1 in Brown	Illinois	Pending

\*\*\*:included in the convictions are forfeitures related to drugs and alcohol. Ex: OWI-1st, PDP (FO), Poss of Marijuana, Violate Absolute Sobriety, Underage Drinking, etc.  
 \*\*\*\*\*Within the convictions category, the items that are *italicized* indicate a prior drug conviction

## November 2009 Demographics

### Age

17 & younger	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or older
0	25	22	9	3	2	0

### Gender

Male	Female					
48	11					

### Race

W	B	H	A	I	U	
25	21	1	10	2	0	

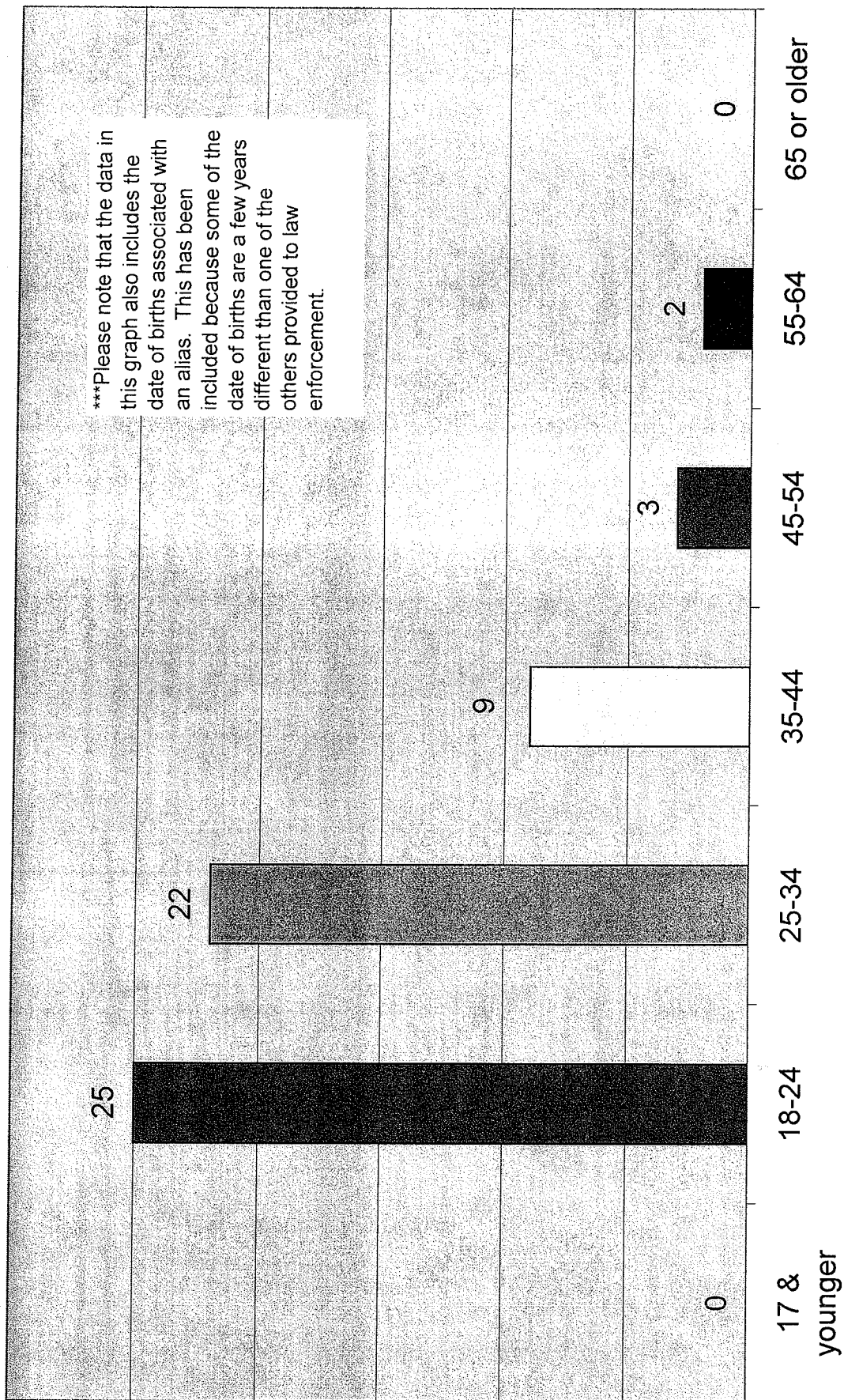
### Attorney Assigned

WWL		SEB		ARP		Other
29		3		24		3

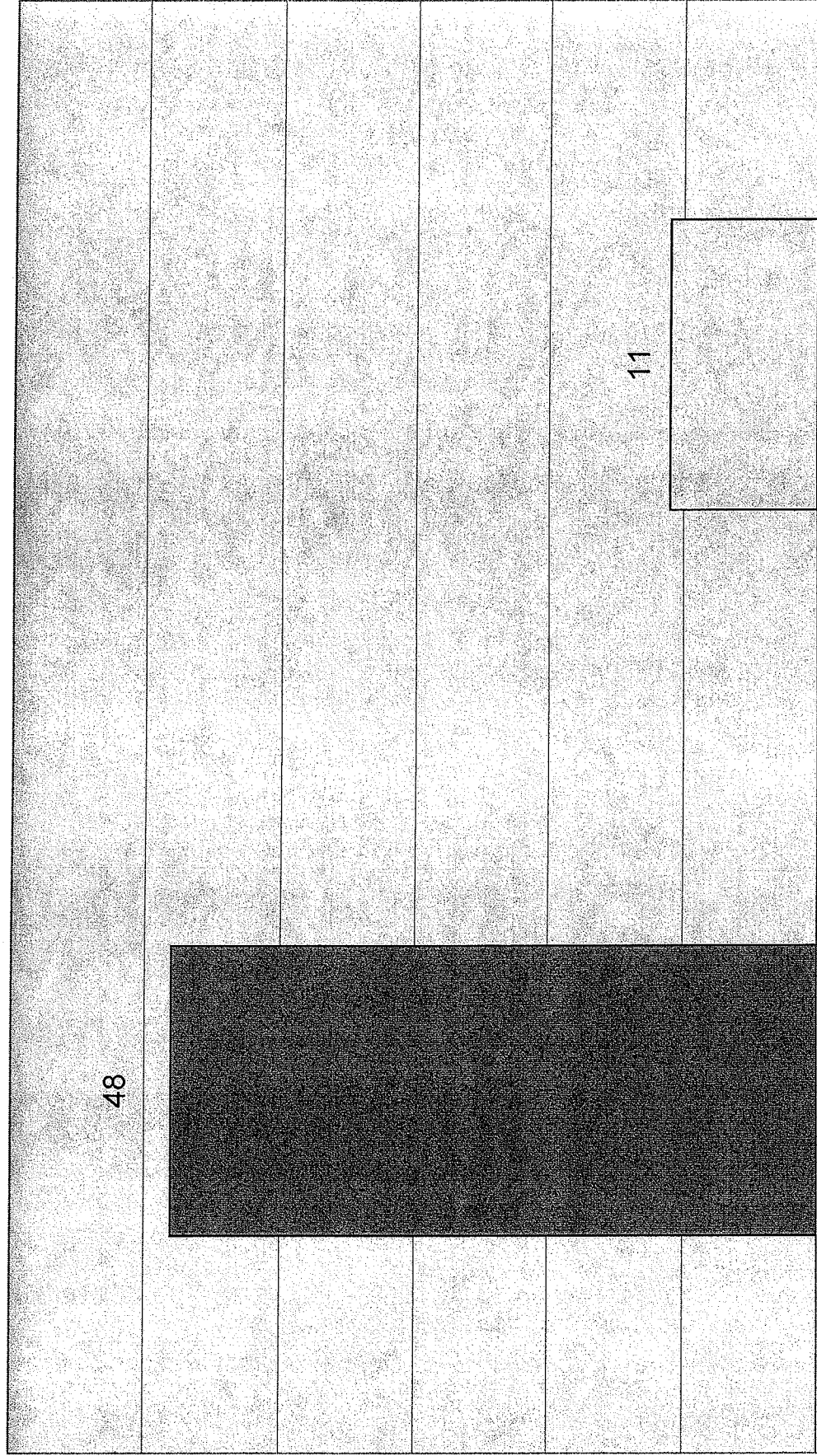
### Previous Convictions

Yes			No			Pending
45			13			1
32						

# November 2009 Age Range



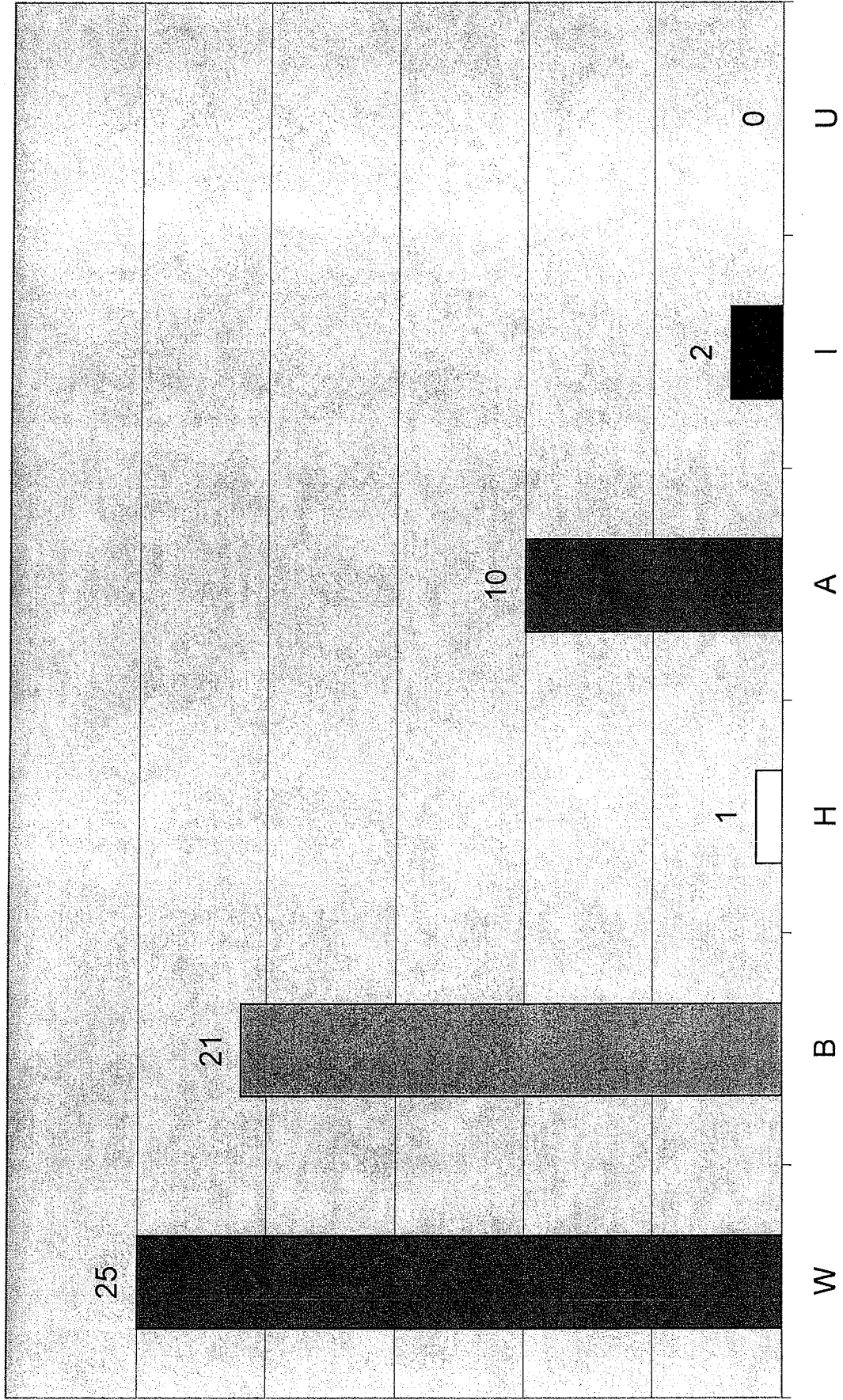
# November 2009 Gender



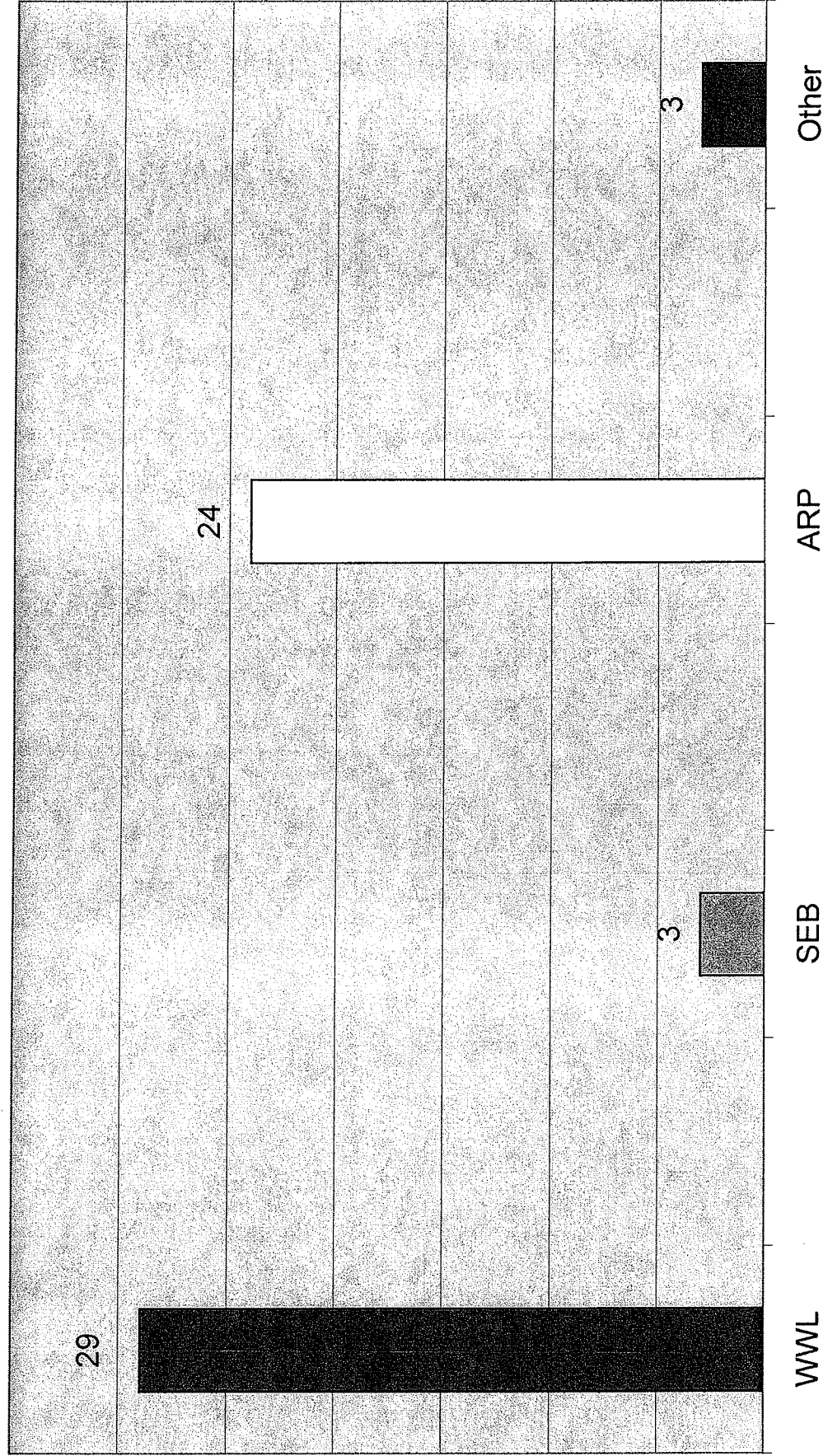
Female

Male

# November 2009 Race



# November 2009 Number of Drug Cases Charged by Attorney





Map of the United States showing the distribution of 100,000 people. The map uses shading patterns to represent the number of people in each state:

- Solid black: 100,000
- Diagonal lines: 50,000
- Horizontal lines: 25,000
- Vertical lines: 10,000

States and their corresponding values (based on shading patterns):

- Alaska: 10,000
- Alabama: 25,000
- Arizona: 10,000
- Arkansas: 10,000
- California: 10,000
- Colorado: 10,000
- Connecticut: 100,000
- Delaware: 10,000
- District of Columbia: 100,000
- Florida: 100,000
- Georgia: 25,000
- Hawaii: 10,000
- Illinois: 50,000
- Indiana: 10,000
- Iowa: 10,000
- Kansas: 10,000
- Kentucky: 10,000
- Louisiana: 10,000
- Maine: 10,000
- Massachusetts: 100,000
- Michigan: 10,000
- Minnesota: 10,000
- Mississippi: 10,000
- Missouri: 10,000
- Montana: 10,000
- Nebraska: 10,000
- Nevada: 10,000
- New Hampshire: 10,000
- New Jersey: 100,000
- New Mexico: 10,000
- New York: 100,000
- North Carolina: 10,000
- North Dakota: 10,000
- Ohio: 10,000
- Oklahoma: 10,000
- Oregon: 10,000
- Pennsylvania: 100,000
- Rhode Island: 10,000
- South Carolina: 10,000
- South Dakota: 10,000
- Tennessee: 10,000
- Texas: 10,000
- Vermont: 10,000
- Virginia: 10,000
- Washington: 10,000
- West Virginia: 10,000
- Wisconsin: 10,000
- Wyoming: 10,000

Other:

- United States: 2
- France: 1
- Germany: 1
- Puerto Rico: 1
- Thailand: 1

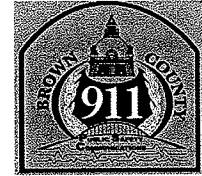
- United States: 2
- France: 1
- Germany: 1
- Puerto Rico: 1
- Thailand: 1

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS

*Brown County*

3028 CURRY LANE  
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54311-4875

PHONE (920) 391-7400  
FAX (920) 391-7406



Emergency Communication Services  
9-1-1 Center Operations  
Emergency Management

James V. Nickel, PE  
Director

## Director's Report December 2, 2009

### 1. New Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System

Brown County's new CAD system was successfully cut-over on October 28<sup>th</sup>. This utilizes the new HP Non-Stop hardware for the core CAD application and the new IS IBM Blade Servers for the "Friends of CAD" applications. The conversion went very well, with only several hours of expected downtime. The new processors are ten times faster than the previous ones.

### 2. Foxcomm Data

All of Brown County's previous Incident data was successfully copied over to the various servers from Foxcomm on November 2. This is a major milestone that allows our agencies to have access to all their legally required records on the new system.

### 3. Foxcomm Termination Costs

The exact cost of the move was not available at the last Foxcomm Fiscal Advisory Board meeting. The previously estimate was \$24,600 before including AT&T T1 line termination costs. Brown County would be responsible for approximately 40% of these costs.

### 4. Oneida CAD Terminal

On Monday of the CAD conversion week, the Oneida PD decided they would fund a new CAD terminal and client software for their dispatch center, using the existing T1 line to connect to the Brown County CAD system. This was implemented along with the Brown County CAD conversion.





**5. Radio Consultant RFP**

Purchasing placed the RFP for the Radio Consultant on the County's web site on Friday, November 13. Questions are due on December 9 and Proposals are due on December 30.

We will form a consultant selection committee of Police and Fire radio users, who will score the proposals facilitated by Purchasing. We are expecting to make the recommendation before the February, 2010 Public Safety Meeting, unless additional time is required for on-site presentations.

**6. Radio Interoperability Project**

A Radio User's Committee for Fire has been established and has had two evening meetings to accommodate rural users. A similar Committee has been established for Police and they have had one meeting. EMS services had one meeting also. We have asked each committee for user needs, unit counts and site information to aid in the design.

A joint meeting of all committees is scheduled for December 8.

**7. Barat Wireless**

We have received another letter announcing deployment of Advanced Wireless Services on our 2 GHz microwave frequencies. This one is in Madison for Barat Wireless. Their engineering studies show the deployment does not cause excessive interference to our system.

**8. "Inside Business"**

"Inside Business" was here on October 29 to film a 10 minute segment on what a 911 Telecommunicator does and the training that goes into the people here. The team was impressed with our new Communications Center and our team. The segment will air on CNN and MSNBC next year.

**9. 911 Funding Study**

At the last meeting you requested a review of the other state funding plans for 911 service. A report will be distributed separately that recommends the Michigan's program as the best model.

Regards,



Jim Nickel  
Director

